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MISSION NEWS.

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1. Reports of the educational and evangelistic work of the Mission.
2. News-Letters from the various Stations, giving details of personal work.
3. Incidents, showing results of evangelistic work in the life and character of individuals.
4. Field Notes, consisting of items of interest from all parts of the field.
5. The Personnel of the Mission. Brief personal mention of present and former members.

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Mission News.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th, 1908.

PREPARED BY

REV. SCHUYLER S. WHITE.

A WORD TO THE READER.

While there is no longer any organic connection between the American Board Mission and the Churches comprising the Kumi-ai denomination, the latter having undertaken the support of thirty-nine of those which were financially dependent upon the Mission, leaving only about forty churches or preaching places still under its care, yet the work of the two bodies is necessarily so interwoven that any review of that of the Mission will naturally include a survey of the progress of the denomination as a whole. This is the more so because several of the missionaries are corresponding members of the Home Missionary Society and open to its call for evangelistic work, and, an increasing number, members of local churches in the work of which they have an active part in various positions. Indeed as the formal relation has been severed, association in the carrying on of the work may be said to have become more intimate, as one sign of which may be noticed the presence at the last annual meeting of the denomination, of two members of the Mission as delegates from local churches.

It should be borne in mind, therefore, by all who read this report, that while there is thus the most cordial co-operation between the two bodies in all Christian work, the Kumi-ai Church is an entirely independent and self-supporting organization. It has indeed the honor of having been the first to become so, and hence has become a strong inspiration to all other denominations toward the attainment of a similar position by themselves.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Politics and Religion Interactive. A few words in regard to political affairs will not be out of place, since the two realms of politics and religion in their mutual interaction, exert a great influence, the one upon the other, either to help or hinder progress. In the domestic sphere advance has continued steadily along political and economic lines as laid out at the close of the war with Russia. While there have been expressions of discontent at increasing taxes and the financial policy of the government, the nation as a whole seems to have recognized the inevitableness of the course laid out, if the Empire is to continue in the position it has attained as a first-class Power. Financial stringency following upon the panic in America, continues, in some degree, and is not without its effects upon contributions to churches and charitable organizations.

Corea, to all intents and purposes, become a part of the Empire of Japan, has, owing to this fact, at length entered upon a period of comparative tranquillity and development in all lines of progress.

Foreign Relations. When we turn to foreign relations we find that the sky has, at times, not been free from clouds which cast a shadow over the country, notably the continued hostile attitude of a small section of the western part of America towards the people of this land. The bearing of this upon the attitude of non-Christian Japanese towards Christian workers from the West, and the religion they represent, will be readily seen, while the Japanese cannot understand this attitude in Christian America, they have come to realize that it is limited, for the most part, to a small section of the nation, and can have no permanent influence in interrupting the friendly relations between the two countries. But still it cannot fail to affect unfavorably their thought of the religion

and people of the West. Towards the removal of distrust and suspicion on both sides, the Mission has been honored in the valuable work of Dr. DeForest during his furlo.

Japan continues to feel strongly that she has a great mission to fulfill in the East, as the standard-bearer of civilization and helper of her neighbors in moral development and progress towards national consciousness. This high destiny to which they feel called, is a powerful influence in the progress of the nation towards the highest and best in the moral life.

SOCIOLOGICAL WORK.

Okayama Orphanage. One of the most important institutions to be mentioned under this head is the Orphanage at Okayama, with its record of more than twenty years of making the most unpromising children into Christian citizens. During these years no less than two thousand children have been helped to a higher life. Concerning the past year the report says, "of the eight hundred and twenty-five children received from the famine region two years ago, four hundred and eighty-six were returned to their homes. The total number of children now being cared for is seven hundred and twenty-six.

The printing department, long a feature of the plant in Okayama, has been moved to Osaka, and twenty of the older boys assigned to that work. The year closes under two depressing shadows, a debt of over *yen* 70,000 and Superintendent Ishii's serious illness. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to secure funds, the debt bro't over from famine relief work, receives an added increment monthly, because of the hard times, and there is no prospect of immediate relief, except that furnished by the heroic faith of Mr. Ishii, who, prostrate in his sick room, confidently asserts that a way will be found out of the difficulty before the year closes. While his health seems somewhat improved over its condition a month ago, it is feared that he is suffering from an incurable disease and that his years, if not his days, are numbered. But he resolutely refuses to succumb and goes as far as his physicions will allow in personally directing the concerns of the Orphanage."

Hanabatake. This Social Settlement work has continued to

prosper and grow. In the Fall a hospital for sick poor, capable of receiving eight persons, was opened. That this work for the outcast is appreciated in the city, is shown by the fact that the Japanese have contributed over *yen* 2,000 for this building.

The dispensary continues its ministry of healing three afternoons a week, the daily average number of patients being thirty-eight. Another evidence of growth is the fact that the medical work now costs *yen* 120 a month, instead of *yen* 50. The school work has enlarged and is proving its value in that district of the city. The industrial department earned *yen* 100 during the year, besides furnishing valuable training. Evangelistic work in connection with the institution, has been carried on faithfully with encouraging results.

Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home. This Christian home established to save some of the factory girls from the many evils connected with their life, is a unique work and one having widely reaching effects. It gives to girls of the lowest class of society the influences of a pure home and some degree of education, who but for this would receive no impulse towards better things. Those in charge keep in touch with the girls, even after they leave the Home. Thus its influences follow them and thru them ever reach an increasing number. The work is highly appreciated by the factory officials, who give a monthly contribution to it and permission to the workers to visit and hold meetings with the girls living in the three factory boarding houses.

Even those who at first bitterly opposed it have come to see its good results and now cordially welcome it. As the benefits of the Home become known applications for admission constantly increase and are now far beyond its capacity, fifty or sixty having been turned away. Thus the work is meeting with growing success and calls loudly for contributions, that room may be provided to receive those who are desirous of coming into the Christian atmosphere of the Home.

Matsuyama Night School. Since the last report, three years of high school instruction has been added to the education which this school is furnishing to those who would otherwise grow up in ignorance. The enrollment is now one hundred and thirty. The intellectual education, however, is but a small part of what they receive. In the words of the report, "probably not one of these many boys and girls would have been bro't to Christ or lifted at all above the very low level of their start, without the help given them by the Night School. The change in con-

duct, mental ability, character and ideals, from the rough, ignorant boy or girl who enters, to the Christian young man or woman of several years later, is a wonderful proof of the power of Christian education."

Another of its graduates, making the second, has just come back, after a course at Kobe College, to be associated in the work as a teacher. The institution is greatly in need of more room and a larger number of workers.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Continued Encouraging Results. The progress of Christianity during the year under review has been hardly if any less marked than in the previous one. The work has gone on along the same lines of activity, with as encouraging results. The same openness to hear and receive Christian teaching seems to exist thruout the country. The special form of effort known as "*shūchū dendō*" (concentrated evangelism) inaugurated by the denomination two years ago, has proceeded with no less enthusiasm on the part of the workers, and with as visible results in additions to the churches. It has been carried on in connection with larger churches and in a larger number of cities and towns. Owing to the great success which has attended this method of work, it has been imitated by other denominations and during the past Winter even the Buddhists have inaugurated a similar movement.

The Annual Meeting of the Kumi-ai Churches held at Osaka in the Fall, did not fall a whit below the high standard of recent years. Indeed a deeper spirit of consecration seemed to pervade the sessions. As at the two previous meetings, a large sum, later increased to *yen* 2,000, was raised with enthusiasm, to carry on the "*shūchū dendō*" or forward movement. A rapprochement was effected between the Kumi-ai organization and the Dōshisha which is an earnest of increased efficiency and progress for the denomination, bringing the school and the churches into mutually helpful relations once more. That the growing responsibility of the nation is appreciated by the Christians was evidenced by the large place which the evangelization of their nationals beyond the seas had in the discussions and in a

practical way, in the plans for work in Corea. A notable instance of this was the appointment by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, organized at Kobe last year, of its president, Miss Watanabe, to be the first missionary worker in Corea for the coming year. She resigned a position as teacher in Kobe College to respond to this call for service.

The Home Missionary Society is carrying on work in two places there, Seoul and Ping Yang, where there are already small bodies of Christians. The number of independent churches has been increased by four during the year, making fifty three in all, leaving thirty-six still dependent upon the Home Missionary Society. The special evangelistic efforts, increasing rapidly the membership of the churches, and constant pressure from the Society are hastening them all on towards self-support.

Special consideration was given to the case of the Niigata church, province of Echigo, long without a pastor and labouring under many difficulties. The denomination has now taken up the work and is pushing it with great energy, thus bringing new hope and courage to the Christian forces in that city. The new pastor is a representative of a large class of men in the Kumi-ai body, of large attainments, not especially educated for the ministry, who are being induced to take up direct evangelistic work. This is a movement of great interest and likely more and more to bring men of power into the service of the churches. In this connection may be mentioned the ordination of Mr. Imaoka as pastor of Hyogo Church, Kobe, significant because he is the first graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University to enter the ministry. As reported in MISSION NEWS, this year also saw for the first time, a son of one of the Kumi-ai pastors consecrated by ordination, to the same work.

A New Center. Since the last Report, Sapporo Station has been divided in the interests of the work, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have taken up their residence at Otaru. This is a bustling seaport, larger than Sapporo, but lacking the intellectual and refining influence of the latter. The churches number seven, five Protestant, a Greek and a Roman Catholic, but none of them is strong, either in numbers or financial ability. The position of the city as distributing and shipping centre for the northern island, renders it increasingly important as a field for religious activity, but the Christian force is entirely inadequate to the calls made upon it. The Kumi-ai church is financially dependent upon the Mission, but growing in membership and strength, and pressing

towards self-support with a fine spirit. The missionary family has entered upon the work there with great enthusiasm and finds itself indeed much embarrassed by the multiplicity of openings.

The Special Movement. For the sake of any who may not be familiar with recent work in Japan, perhaps a few words should be said in explanation of the term "*shūchū dendō.*" Centers are selected, last year some twenty, where there are already churches. Then, following the example of Christ, who "sent them two and two before his face into every city and place whither he himself would come," pioneers are sent ahead to prepare for the work. The local workers have already been engaged in getting the church ready for the movement, daily prayer meetings being maintained from first to last. Now with this addition to their numbers, a regular campaign is organized, of personal work, house to house visitation, Bible instruction, individually and in classes, thus preparing the way for those to come. After this has gone on for ten days or two weeks, several pastors of reputation and long experience, from the large cities, arrive on the scene. Then for an equal period, work is carried on vigorously to bring the inquirers to decision and to create new ones. To the forms of activity previously mentioned is added the nightly preaching service which is always largely attended, giving, as it does, the people of these towns the opportunity to hear the best pastors in the denomination. Of the two thousand one hundred baptisms during the year, probably one half may be credited directly to this movement. A few instances will give an idea of the character of this work.

Niigata Special evangelistic meetings were held in connection with the Niigata church in December. It was the busy season for both students and business men, the former having examinations, the latter, the settlement of their accounts. "But," to quote from the report, "such is the reputation of Mr. Ebina as a speaker that the school authorities gave word for the students to turn out in a body in school hours, so he addressed an audience of over a thousand young men. In like manner the Governor ordered out the officials." Such a thing in Niigata is unprecedented, for the people of Echigo have been especially prejudiced against Christianity and strong in their opposition to it, ever since the Mission Station was opened there, twenty five years ago. This is an example of the changed attitude towards Christianity which is being manifested more and more widely thruout the country, and gives hope of more rapid progress in the immediate future.

Hyuga

These special meetings were held in a half dozen centres in the Hyuga field, which, being in the Southern island, is most remote from the large cities and their influences, and hence backward in Christian progress. Not only did they result in large additions to the churches, but also, as the report says, in "a very noticeable development in the faith, earnestness and power for effective work, on the part of the Christians."

Especially noteworthy were the meetings held at Takakashi in Okayama Ken, where, as a result, ninety-seven united with the church, and a great impulse was given to its work, quite a number of influential men being bro't into its membership.

Kyoto

In the city of Kyoto the Heian and Shijo churches united in a campaign, resulting in great blessing to them. Eleven pastors and evangelists participated in it. Two meetings were held in the City Assembly Hall, and simultaneous meetings nightly at the two churches. Great interest was awakened. To quote one instance, "one person telegraphed to a business man in Tokyo, 'come home at once, no matter what you are doing, very important.' The man was surprised, on reaching Kyoto, to find that he was summoned to attend religious meetings, but he was among those who decided to be Christians; one of the first things he did was to go to a town about forty miles distant, where he used to live, his object being to thank a former teacher who, a score of years ago, used to urge him to be a Christian, and spoke words that he had never been able to forget, altho until now, he had not followed them." Soon after these meetings ninety-eight persons were baptized in the Heian, and sixty-eight in the Shijo church, while many inactive Christians were aroused and bro't back into the service of the churches. I will close the record of this form of work with a reference to that at Ayabe, also in the Kyoto field. The meetings were held there early in January and the church celebrated its reaching self-support on the 12th of that month, by the reception of eighty-six new members. In the words of the report, "These new members took up all the room, seated on the floor of the little church, so that the old members had to sit in the small gallery, or stand looking in at the windows. Most of these new members were female operatives in a large silk filature which employs about eight hundred hands, and whose superintendent is an earnest Christian man. The pastor has held four meetings in this factory each week since last January, two meetings to

Ayabe

teach and train the new converts and two for the nearly one hundred inquirers."

Japan not yet Evangelized. While this movement is being carried on with such pronounced success, and large numbers are being added to the churches, it would be a grave mistake on the part of the reader, to conclude that Japan is nearly evangelized and the need for missionary work here almost past. To show how far this is from being the fact, I can not do better than to quote from the words of Dr. Davis, in regard to the Kyoto district. "The saddest part of the report of the Kyoto field, is the record that thirty years after we have entered this field, the larger part of it is untouched. The great rich Yodo river valley, in the south, is not being touched or worked at all, save as the Shijo church and Methodists are carrying on weekly meetings at Fushimi. The region west of Kyoto, extending to the Japan Sea, ninety miles distant, has in it only three Kumi-ai and one or two Episcopal workers. On the east is Shiga Ken, embracing the rich Lake Biwa basin, with a population of 800,000 and more than 1,200 towns and villages. There is no foreign missionary in the province and only seven or eight Japanese workers all told. The great mass of the population is as unreached and untouched as it was thirty years ago. How many more generations of these millions about Kyoto, must pass away without hearing the Gospel? One generation has already gone since we entered the city."

An even sadder thing, as the writer makes up this report, is the thought that any one of several other names from among our Mission Stations, might be substituted for Kyoto, in the above quotation, and the description still remain true to the facts. In Echigo there are scores of unevangelized towns and villages on every side, and only a handful of workers. The same thing is true of other provinces. With all this work waiting to be done and the time ripe for it as never before, our funds have been reduced. Not only has it been impossible to take up any new work, but the reports from the stations tell of 'an out-station closed' here, a 'Bible woman dismissed' there, a 'total lack' of funds for touring, 'work which was begun last year discontinued for lack of funds to adequately carry it on.' Hence two questions which close the Kyoto Station report, should be pressed home to the minds and hearts of the constituents of the Board in America. "Are we to have no funds to open work in new places among these waiting millions? Must the

mission cease active evangelistic work while there are thirty or forty millions in Japan who have never heard the Gospel?"

Preaching and Touring. It goes without saying that preaching and touring constitute a large part of the missionary's work. These features have been prominent in the work of the different stations during the year, the latter limited only by lack of funds. The value of this work can not be over-estimated for the help it brings to weak churches and small bodies of Christians isolated in distant places, to say nothing of its value in helping to reach the otherwise totally untouched masses, with the message of the Gospel. Preaching at the various station chapels and frequently in the churches with which the missionary is associated, forms no small part of his service in the general progress of the Kingdom.

Bible Teaching. Much of the missionary's time is given also to teaching the Bible directly, either to individuals or in classes. No work is more fruitful in results. Even when it is the English Bible that is taught, and at first many, if not most of those who attend, do so for the sake of the English, they generally come in the end, to study it to gain a knowledge of the truth it contains. The number of those thus led to become Christians cannot be computed. The lady missionaries have a large share in this important work. The Japanese pastors also recognize its great value and engage in it as their time allows. One class of this nature, of especial interest, is reported in Tottori. The pastor conducts a weekly Bible class at the house of the chief judge of the court. It has been attended by fifteen or more of the most prominent men connected with the court in that city.

Sunday-school Work. During the past year this form of work has come into even greater prominence and made great advance. It is coming to be recognized more and more by pastors, as well as other Christian workers, how very important it is for the future growth of the churches. The writer of the Miyazaki report says, "The work for the children is far the most important of all the Hyuga work, judged from the evangelistic standpoint." In the different stations many members of the mission are giving much time and endeavor to this form of activity, with results which are most gratifying. Thus a large number of Mission Sunday-schools are not only being carried on, but in several places the entire Sunday-school work of the local church has been put in the hands of the missionary.

Following the organization of the National S. S. Union and to continue Mr. F. L. Brown's work, from which it sprang, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Hamill came from America last Fall. They arrived in November and spent six months travelling thru the country. They held meetings in some thirty five cities, and gave a great impulse to this movement. The second annual meeting of the Union was held in Tokyo, in April, just at the close of their visit. Delegates were present even from distant parts of the Empire, and a very successful meeting was had. Plans were laid for pushing the work with greater vigor and especially for perfecting a Sunday-school literature.

Special Features. Rapid growth is reported at Kujo Church Osaka. The resident membership is now sixty, of whom a third joined during the year. At the May communion thirty-eight more were received, twenty-five of them on profession of faith. A society called the *Kyoyūkwai* (Friends of Christianity) was formed in the Winter, for those who wanted to inquire further into Christian truth without committing themselves to its reception. Some seventy joined it, and it is from among them that most of the recent converts have come.

Kujo

Suma Union Work

A chapel work which the Kobe Station carries on at Suma, furnishes an example of fraternal spirit in Christian service, which we should like to see emulated widely. Suma is a beautiful suburb of Kobe, on the shore of the Inland Sea. The native population is hard to reach, but from other places have come in people of means, culture and tolerance, of whom some are ready to encourage such a Christian work. The mission pays the salary of an evangelist, while Christian residents of Suma, members of various churches elsewhere, pay the rent of $66 a year. Among them is an Episcopalian. This is the only Christian work being done in the town.

The Evangelizing Society whose headquarters are in Okayama, has carried on its work during the year with its usual vigor and success. It has a most encouraging piece of work in a town eight miles west of the city. The Bible has been taught individually to some two hundred persons, of whom fifty received baptism. The funds which support its work are collected monthly by a secret process called *Tenkoku Ginko* (Bank of Heaven), in accordance with Christ's teaching in Matt. 6 : 3, 4. The amount received in this way last year was over *yen* 2,000.

Tōyō Dendōkwai

Special Instances of Devotion. Particular mention should be made of the devotion of Mr. Yoneyama to the work in Echigo. A native of that province, he put his whole heart into the work there. He refused flattering calls to other fields, tho offered larger salary, better education for his children, and better conditions for health. He preferred to give his life for Echigo. At the time of the special meetings in Niigata, he rendered much valuable service, even to the extent of working contrary to his physician's orders, so that on his return home, he fell an easy victim to typhoid. At his funeral high tribute was paid to his firmness of purpose and high spiritual character by influential men from all over the country. Dr. Greene said of him that with the exception of Paul Sawayama, he was the most pious Japanese he ever knew. Another instance comes from the most southern station, Hyuga. In the town of Tsuma, two of a half dozen Christians, young business men, have worked with a devotion and effectiveness rarely seen. They have paid the rent of a building for meetings and all local expenses. But more than this they have put themselves into the work, especially for children. Last Summer the child of one of them, Mr. Sugita, was taken with several others to an infectious disease hospital. As nurses were scarce the latter volunteered to go to care for them. He finally succumbed to the disease himself. His self-sacrifice intensified the interest in the town, among those whose children had been helped by him. Some decisions were made then to become Christians like him. In memory of him they follow the custom of visiting his grave at the close of Sunday-school for a prayer and song service.

Mr. Yoneyama

Mr. Sugita

Work for Women. This is one of the most important forms of work carried on, reaching, as it does, into the very homes of the people. Thus a strong Christian influence is bro't to bear upon the home-life, constanty working to raise its character. The number of churches without a Woman's Society is probably very small indeed. In connection with these societies various forms of activity are carried on, in which the lady missionaries have a large share. If there is any philanthropic work to be done, the call is likely to come first to these societies. The public is coming to learn that any good cause can depend upon them for help. Thus thru them the influence of Christianity is extended to the unevangelized. In many of the stations in connection with these societies, or independently, the ladies carry

Women's Societies

Cooking Classes

on cooking classes. These are not only of value to those who attend, for the culinary instruction received, but also a means of reaching ladies of the highest class of society with Christian influences.

The recent progress of Japanese women is indicated by the following incident. The editor of the largest Christian weekly paper, asked to speak to a Woman's Society, stated that while formerly such requests had been for talks upon various phases of home life, of late they had been for literary and kindred subjects. Women's Societies are not confined to the churches. Almost every town of any size contains such an organization. Frequently missionaries are invited to speak before them, thus having an opportunity to extend their influence still further.

Church Building. This is now a most important feature in Christian work here. In the future progress of Christianity its value is more and more recognized. Since it gives a permanent home to the church, the community comes to regard it as an organization of power and influence. That the Kumi-ai denomination appreciates its growing importance is shown by the fact that a plan for a Church Building Society was submitted to the last annual meeting of the churches in Osaka. Unfortunately at the present time there seemed to be no way of financing such an undertaking, so no action was taken in regard to it. But certainly such a society could play a large part in the more rapid progress of Christianity in the country. No better use could be made of money than to back such an enterprise. This advance can be recorded during the past year, for the following places. In the Hokkaido, at Otaru and Immanuel, in the Kyoto field, at Hachiman, in Matsuyama at Komachi, and in Hyuga, at Hososhima and Miyakonojo.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In general the past year has been one of great progress in educational circles. A recent regulation of the Department of Education has just come into force. In accordance with this the number of years of compulsory primary education is increased from four to six. The wide reaching effects of this, in raising the general intelligence of the masses thruout the country, can hardly be over estimated. To accommodate

the larger number of pupils thus created, school buildings have been going up all over the land. Missionaries are frequently invited to speak in these schools, thus having a chance to impress upon the rising generation important truths which can not but bear fruit in after life.

Educational work forms directly a large part of the activity of the Mission. Its members are engaged in it in every form, from Kindergarten to College and Theological School. The value of this work attended with strong Christian influences, can not be computed. Its effects reach deep into society thru the young people thus educated.

The Dōshisha. Under its new president (Rev. Tasuku Harada) this institution has had a prosperous year. Marked success has followed his energy and devotion. Alumni and friends of the school have generously contributed to meet its increased expenses. The 34th year began with the admission of 260 new students, making the present enrollment 806, a considerable increase over the previous year. The faculty has been strengthened by the addition of two members, the school thus reaping some fruit from its own work, since they are both graduates. One of them, Prof. Mizusaki has taken charge of the Economic Department. After studying abroad he entered business. With his first success he placed in Dōshisha as a memorial to those who assisted, him, an endowment of $400, to be used for needy students. With a spirit of personal devotion he has now resigned a promising business position to take up this work. The other, Dr. Nakaseko, has returned to the faculty after some years, becoming Dean of the Girls' Department. A long felt want in the Theological Department is supplied by Mr. Allchin's instruction in music, two days a week. Intimate relations have been established with the Imperial University thru lectures by Dr. Gulick, in the University Department of Literature and Philosophy, on the "Development of the Religious Ideas of the Bible," and by Prof. Lombard, upon "Shakspere" and "Biblical Literature." During the year seventy-seven were received into the Dōshisha Church.

Kobe College. The most memorable event during the past year, was the dedication of the new building to be used for chapel, library and administration purposes. It is most admirably adapted to the needs of the school. The year closed with the graduation of the largest number in the history of the institution, 41, leaving a present enrollment of 210. An advance has been made in the degree of responsibility put upon the students. In the C. E. Society members of the school have taken

the place of teachers, as heads of the committees, with no loss in their effeciency. The teachers have withdrawn also from active membership in the Literary Society, with the result of added interest on the part of the students. The Student Government Association, too, is having its share in their development. In order to maintain the high standard of scholarship, the grade required for graduation has been raised. At the beginning of last year, a graduate of the Tokyo Gymnastic School came to take charge of that department, and has been doing excellent work. Religions conditions in the school have been most gratifying. There has been a deepening of the spiritual life in the case of a large number. Sixty of the students have reported themselves as decided to be Christians. During the year eighteen have united with the church.

Osaka Baikwa Girls' School. During the year a great change has taken place in the outward conditions at this school. What had been the lady missionaries' home for many years, and the boarding house were sold and the premises vacated in July, 1907. With the proceeds of the sale land has been bought north of the main railroad station, for the site of the two new buildings, *i.e.*, school and ladies' home. The land on which the recitation building stands, has now been sold and is to be given up in July, 1908. While the school has necessarily been greatly inconvenienced for lack of space, yet the work seems to have gone on with no apparent loss. Bible study has a prominent place in the school, and, while it is optional, practically all the pupils attend. The C. E. Societies also are very flourishing. The average attendance of the school has been about 200. All friends of the school will hear with sorrow of the loss which has come to its principal (also pastor of Tenma church), Mr. Osada, in the death of his wife, a devoted Christian woman, loved and respected by all who knew her, as was proved in many ways during her long illness.

Matsuyama Girls' School. Its second year as a mission school has been full of encouragement. Eight graduated last March, all but one of them Christians. The number of pupils has increased somewhat, at present being 80. Bible instruction has a prominent place in the work of the school and its strong Christian influences differentiate it from all other schools in the city. After a careful inspection of the girls' schools in Matsuyama by a man prominent in educational circles, he reported that this school is the only one that can be recommended for the training of Character.

Maebashi Girls' School. This school while not under mission control, receives help in teaching from the missionaries. A Christian man, formerly connected with it and so conversant with its history and ideals, has just become principal. With this change the school has started upon a career of renewed prosperity. There were twenty-seven graduates and forty-eight entered with the new year, making the present enrollment 130. More than half of them are in the boarding department, which is a source of special satisfaction, as they are thus brought constantly under Christian influences.

Woman's Evangelistic School. The record of the year shows decided growth and prosperity. The school is rejoicing in the addition to its faculty of Miss Hocking, whose work, however, for the present is the acquisition of the language. The addition of Mrs. Stanford to the faculty brought immediate and most timely assistance as she was fully prepared to take up work at once. The most noteworthy event of the year has been the completion and dedication on April 8th, of the new Theological Hall. The grade of the school has also been raised and ahigher course added, for graduates of high schools. The school year has been lengthened and made to correspond with that of the Japanese schools. Provision is made, in the final year, for one term's practical work away from the school. The scope of the curriculum, too, has been enlarged by the addition of several branches. With this new equipment fully adapted to its needs, the school begins its 25th year with fine prospects for growing success in its most important field of work.

Kobe Kindergarten Training School. During the year this school has become a member of the Kindergarten Union, an association of Kindergarten workers, both Japanese and foreign, without distinction of denomination. The first annual meeting was held at Karuizawa in August, 1907. The Union embraces five Training Schools and more than thirty Kindergartens, and has become a branch of the International Kindergarten Union of America. Since the opening of the Training School eleven books have been translated, of which six have been published. At the Domestic Exposition held at Osaka, in 1903, a certificate of honorable mention was received for these books. More money is greatly desired to republish several now out of print and to translate others which are needed by the students in the training class. Altho the number of students entering this Spring was

the largest ever received, only one among them asked financial help. Those who thus receive aid, after graduation, return the money as rapidly as their salaries allow. The graduates of this school are employed not only in Kindergartens carried on in our own Mission, but also in those of several other denominations. Calls for teachers are now coming from Formosa, China and Manchuria. The influence of the school is not limited to the training of students into teachers, but thru them has an ever widening reach in character-building in the many Kindergartens and, indirectly, upon methods used in the public schools.

The Kindergartens. The Tottori kindergarten has come under Mission control during the year, so that the number of these schools now carried on is six. They have in them at present about three hundred children. This work is most flourishing and that it is thoroughly appreciated is shown by the excess of applications over possible admissions.

MEDICAL WORK.

In November the mission were glad to welcome back Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, the latter after an absence of fifteen years. Medical work at the Choshun Hospital, was taken up the first of January, under essentially the same conditions as before. The Hospital is visited by from thirty to fifty patients daily. The number of patients in the Hospital has much diminished. This is accounted for by the increased number of hospitals and better qualified class of Japanese doctors. This fact shows that Japan is constantly making progress along medical as well as other lines.

OBITUARY.

The Mission has been called upon during the year to mourn the loss of one of those longest connected with it. Dr. J. L. Atkinson, of Kobe, passed on to the higher service in February. He had been identified with Kobe Station from his arrival in Japan, a period of nearly thirty five years, so that to say Kobe was to suggest his name to all who knew any thing of Mission work. Joining the

Mission in its early days, in fact, the very year when Christian work could first be openly engaged in, he had much to do with shaping its policy and laying foundations upon which have risen strong churches. During his first fifteen years he made a large share of its history by his evangelistic activity in touring extensively. The work in Okayama and on the island of Shikoku as well, was, in this way, begun by him. His influence was thus extended widely in all directions from Kobe, and during the last dozen years, even more so thru the monthly evangelistic paper, Morning Light, of which he was editor. He was also closely connected with Kobe College from its inception, superintending indeed the erection of its first building and since then serving it in different capacities. He sustained similar helpful relations to the Evangelistic School and Kindergarten. For many years as Business Agent he laid the entire Mission under obligations to him, serving its members in any and every way with constant and cheerful faithfulness. While his work was primarily for the Japanese, he had a strong hold also upon the affections of the foreign community in Kobe, for which he did a large service along moral and spiritual lines. He will be missed beyond measure in the work of the Mission, and Kobe is no longer the same place since he has gone.

STATISTICS.

The Educational Statistics and Mission Register cover the year, April, '07 to April, '08. In the case of persons on furlo, unless otherwise specified, the absence covers the entire period. The term "General Evangelistic" is used with the meaning, Japanese preaching and general itinerating work. General Statistics contains the figures which show the work of the Kumi-ai Churches by districts, for the year Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, '07. In the same table, in parallel columns, are figures which show the work of organized chapels in the same districts, which remain still under the care of the Mission. Mission Chapels whose converts are enrolled as members of local churches, of which there are many, are not included in these figures.

MISSION REGISTER.

NOTE.—Gen. Ev. is an abbreviation for General Evangelistic.
E. W. „ „ Education Work.
W. W. „ „ Woman's „
W. Ev. „ „ „ Evangelistic.

KOBE.

*Rev. John L. Atkinson—Business Agent., Editor *Morning Light*, Gen. Ev.

Rev. Arthur W. Stanford—Business Agent, Editor *Morning Light* and *Mission News*, Work for Young Men.

Mrs. Jennie P. Stanford—E. W. Evangelistic School, W. Ev.

Miss Martha J. Barrows—E. W. Evangelistic School, W. Ev., on furlo from July.

Miss Gertrude Cozad—E. W. in Evangelistic School.

„ Charlotte B. DeForest—E. W. Kobe College.

„ Florence Gordon—Assistant Teacher, Kobe College.

„ Julia C. Hocking—E. W. Evangelistic School, in Tokyo for study.

„ Mary A. Holbrook—E. W. Kobe College.

„ Annie L. Howe—Kindergarten Training.

„ Olive S. Hoyt—E. W. Kobe College.

„ Anna H. Pettee—Assistant Teacher, Kobe College.

„ Susan A. Searle—E. W. Principal of Kobe College.

„ Grace H. Stowe—E. W. Kobe College, in Tokyo for study.

„ Mary E. Stowe—E. W. Kobe College, in Tokyo for study.

„ Eliza Talcott—E. W. Evangelistic School, W. Ev.

„ Elizabeth Torrey—Teacher Music, Kobe College.

Mrs. Amanda A. Walker—E. W. Kobe College.

KYOTO.

Rev. Otis Cary—E. W. Dōshisha and Gen. Ev.

Mrs. Ellen M. Cary—W. Ev. and Sunday School.

Rev. Jerome D. Davis—E. W. Dōshisha, Gen. Ev.

Mrs. Frances H. Davis—W. Ev. and Sunday School.

Miss Mary F. Deuton—E. W. Dōshisha.

Rev. Morton D. Dunning—E. W. Doshisha, Editor *Mission News*, on furlo from March 15.

* Died, Feb. 17, 1908.

Mrs. Mary W. Dunning—W. W., on furlo from March 15.
Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon—Kindergarten, Sunday School.
Mr. Dana I. Grover—Teacher Dōshisha, on furlo.
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick—E. W. Theol. School, Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Cora F. Gulick—W. W.
Rev. Dwight W. Learned—E. W. Theol. School, Literary Work, Mission Sec'y and Treas.
Mrs. Florence H. Learned—Kindergarten, Sunday School, W. Ev.
Miss Grace Learned—Teacher in Dōshisha.
Rev. Frank A. Lambard—E. W. Dōshisha.

MAEBASHI.

Miss Fanny Griswold—Teaching, W. Ev.
Rev. Hilton Pedley—Gen. Ev., on furlo from June.
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley—Teaching, W. W., on furlo from June.

MATSUYAMA.

Miss Cornelia Judson—E. W. Girls' School, Night School, Sunday School.
Rev. Horatio B. Newell—Gen. Ev., on furlo from June.
Mrs. Jane C. Newell—W. W., on furlo.
Miss H. Frances Parmelee—Factory Girls' Home Work, W. Ev.
Rev. Chas. M. Warren—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Cora K. Warren—W. W.

MIYAZAKI.

Rev. Cyrus A. Clark—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Harriet G. Clark—W. W., on furlo.
Rev. C. Burnell Olds—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Gemvieve D Olds—W. W.
Miss Julia A. E. Gulick—W. Ev.

NIIGATA.

Rev. Edward S. Cobb—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Florence B. Cobb—W. W.
Rev. William L. Curtis—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Curtis—W. Ev.

OKAYAMA-TSUYAMA.

Miss Alice P. Adams—Hanabatake Settlement Work.
Rev. James H. Pettee—Assisting in Orphanage, C. E. Work and Gen. Ev.

Mrs. Belle W. Pettee—W. Ev.
Rev. Schuyler S. White—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Ida M White—In Tokyo for Children's education, E. W. Aoyama Girls' School (Meth), on furlo from July.
Miss Mary E. Wainwright—Gen. and W. Ev., returned in Nov.

OSAKA.

Rev. Geo. Allchin, Gen. Ev., Music, Supt Building Work.
Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin—W. W.
Miss Lucy E. Case—E. W. Baikwa School, on furlo.
Miss Abby M. Colby—E. W. and Music, Baikwa School.
Miss Mary B. Daniels—W. W., on furlo.
Rev. Wallace Taylor—Medical Work, returned in Nov.
Mrs Mary S. Taylor—W. W. Work, returned in Nov.
Miss Elizabeth Ward—E. W. Baikwa School.

SAPPORO-OTARU.

Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett—Gen. Ev., E. W. Gov't School.
Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett—W. W.
Miss A. B. Chandler—Substitute for Miss Daughaday.
Miss M. Adelaide Daughaday—W. Ev., Bible Class Work, on furlo.
Rev. Geo. M. Rowland—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Hellen A. Rowland—W. Ev.

SENDAI.

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw—W. Ev., Bible Class Work, on furlo.
Rev. John H. DeForest—Gen. Ev., on furlo.
Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest—W. Ev., on furlo.

TOKYO.

Rev. D. Crosby Greene—Gen. Ev., Publication Work, on furlo from March 18.
Mrs. Mary J. Greene—W. Ev. and Music.

TOTTORI.

Rev. Henry J. Bennett—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Anna J. Bennett—W. Ev.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Institution.	Place.	Control and Support.	Year of Founding.	Enrolled last year.	Graduated this year.	Enrolled this year.
Glory Kindergarten	Kobe	Mission	1889	64	29	64
Airin „	Kyoto	„	1892	55	28	55
Imadegawa „	„	„	1897	55	16	55
Maebashi „	Maebashi	„	—	41	23	45
Hanabatake „	Okayama	„	1906	32	13	25
Tottori „	Tottori	„	1906	40	22	41
Kindergarten Training School	Kobe	„	1889	16	6	16
Woman's Evang. School	„	„	1884	24	4	21
Night School...	Matsuyama	„	1891	138	—	130
Factory Girls' School	„	Japanese, Mission Assists	1900	60	—	34
Hanabatake Primary School	Okayama	Mission	1896	85	6	81
„ Night School	„	„	1903	24	—	29
Kobe College and Academy	Kobe	Mission and Japanese	1875	210	47	210
Matsuyama Girls' School	Matsuyama	Mission	1886	73	8	80
Baikwa Girls' School	Osaka	Japanese, Mission Assists	1878	203	35	200
Maebashi Girls' School	Maebashi	„ „ „	1888	140	27	130
Dōshisha Girls' School	Kyoto	„ „ „	1877	208	24	183
„ Academy	„	„ „ „	1875	486	37	535
„ College	„	„ „ „	1875	49	8	48
„ Theol. School	„	„ „ „	1875	38	—	40

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1907.

District or Bukwai and Missionary Centers.	Control.	Independent Chs.	Jap. Miss. Soc. Chs.	Organized Chapels.	Pastors and Evangelists.	Bible Workers.	Absent Church Members.	Total Church Members.	Adult Baptisms.	Net Gain Church Members.	Sunday Schools.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.	Contributions for Church Support in Yen.	Contributions to Jap. Miss. Soc.	Total.	Mission Grants to Chapels.	Value of Church Property.
Hokkaido... ...	K	5	1		5	1	191	595	42	—9		374	2,899	398	5,088		7,746
Sapporo	M			3	3	1	14	96	1	16	2	50	466			1,025	2,000
Tohoku	K	2	5	1	6		154	487	74	21		458	1,175	111	1,787		4,950
Sendai	M																
Kwanto	K	10	7		17	1	1,145	3,332	457	322		1,140	10,913	3,037	19,833		43,277
Tokyo	M																
Maebashi	M			1	1						1					300	
Niigata	M			3	2	3		108	15		6	250				1,325	
Kyoto	K	8	6		10	1	758	2,342	499	653		903	5,312	1,345	11,342		29,281
„	M			4	3			206	43		9	604	362			984	
Osaka	K	6	3		9		546	1,690	155	160		743	7,311	2,631	18,477		47,508
„	M			1	1		30	91		20		110	110		228	900	
Hyogo	K	7	2		8	5	649	1,845	208	184		782	7,164	2,541	12,714		46,243
Kobe	M			1													
Chukoku	K	10	4		11		693	1,832	343	326		1,020	4,073	1,207	7,015		30,397
Okayama	M			1	3	3		58	12		6	300	78			60	
Tottori	M			3	3	1	11	42	4		4	179	106			48,950	
Shikoku	K	3	2	2	5	1	278	951	185	155		612	2,020	398	4,237		11,118
Matsuyama ...	M			5	4		37	137	39		6	360	300			300	
Kyushu	K	2	5		6		135	569	159	164		350	1,402	498	2,823	1,000	5,342
Miyazaki	M			4	2		23	95	35	39	4	176	152			674	
Corea...	K		1	1	2		31	103	26	42			693	390	1,428		
Kumi-ai Totals ..		53	36	4	79	9	4,580	13,806	2,147	2,018		6,385	42,962	12,556	84,544		226,862
Mission Totals ..				26	22	8	115	833	149	75	38	2,029	1,574		1,692	705,750	

Note:—The first line (K) gives statistics for the Kumi-ai Churches' Work, the other lines (M) for the Mission's Work.

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